

The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SHAKES on a Pamphlet, lately published, intitled, A REVIEW of all that hath passed between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, &c.

SIR,



HE indefatigable Pen to which we owe more Letters, Conversations, Remarks and Dissertations, than any common Memory can retain the Names of, has newly obliged the World with a Republication of what he has formerly and very lately said, in A REVIEW of ALL that

has passed between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, relating to our Trade and Navigation from the Year 1721. to the present Convention. The Style of this Writer is so remarkable, and there is something so peculiar in his Manner of treating Things of Importance, as cannot fail to convince his Readers, that the Liberty he mentions, p. 1. of inquiring into the Causes of the present Situation of Affairs, is a Liberty he has already too frequently abused; as he attempts once more in the first Sentence of this Review, by insinuating that the Nation lies under universal Contempt Abroad, and Discontent at Home, from the Want of so able a Minister as himself in the Administration.

He tells us, p. 2. that there were great Expectations form'd of the late Convention, but that when it was published, only one MAN appeared in its Vindication; and, in order to make the Ostrich he is striving to raise against the Measures taken by the Administration, fall with the greater Weight upon this MAN, he condescends to quit all others of any Name on this Account, by weakly asserting, in Reply, probably, of feeding the Vanity of those whose Integrity has been superior to every other Attempt, that they have not so great a Share in the Government, as their Places intitle them to; and to render his Designs yet more practicable against those Ministers whose superior Qualifications, and unmoved Attention to the real Interests of the Nation, have brought upon them the Resentment of all its Enemies, he labours to prove, p. 4. that the best Means to support the Honour of the Nation, would be for Prince and People to join against the Gentlemen they employ'd in the publick Service, at the Instigation of those who have already shewn their Unfidelity in being intrusted with the Concerns of their Fellow Subjects, by making the most momentous Affairs subservient to their private Views, and using the Power which ought only to be employ'd in the publick Service, to the Gratification of their own Malice and Ambition, their Avarice, and their numerous other Vices: Advice from such can never have Effect, while Sense and Virtue are regarded; for I readily agree with this Author, That Ignominy and Contempt can never be fix'd upon any but those who deserve it; as Experience, e'er this, hath sufficiently taught him.

Who, beside this Writer, would venture to affirm, p. 4. That the Complaints of Merchants, Applications to Parliament, and Addresses to the Throne, have ALL ENDED in nothing but INSULTS and DEPREDATIONS! — Is then the present Agreement of Spain, to pay a Sum for the Restitution of what our Merchants have already lost, and a Reference to Plebiscitaries to settle the Differences subsisting between the two Crowns, in such a Manner as to prevent any future Insults and Depredations, no more than Insults and Depredations? Is the Attention given by Eighteen Months past by our Sovereign and his Ministers to this Subject, worthy of no other Epithets than those of Insults and Depredations! — This setting out gives little Room to expect any thing worthy the Attention this Writer strives to draw towards the Complaint he makes of the want of such supporting Men as himself in the Administration; for every impartial Reader must see from this single Instance, such a Desire to blame, and such an Endeavour to misrepresent, as is enough to demonstrate the Design of this Writer to be no more than, with the mighty Sound of Regard for the Publick, to do his utmost in favour of publick Confusion.

His insinuating, p. 6. that the Convention is not an

adequate Remedy in our present Case, because, says he, 'It was unanimously agreed last Year, by the King and both Houses of Parliament, as well as the Voice of the People, that we ought to allow of no Search;' is (besides the manifest ill Intention of distinguishing the Value of the People from that of their Representatives) a manifest Fallacy of his own Invention; no Search being, in any Shape stipulated by the Convention, nor any thing contained in it relating to Search of any Kind.

EQUALLY strange is this Gentleman's asserting, p. 6. that the Affiento Contract prevents us from making Reprisals for any other Injuries; when, according to the Light himself strives to place the Convention in, it is blameable for preferring the Sufferings of our other Merchants before those interested in the Affiento Trade.

AFTER telling us, p. 7. with no small Concern, that some Gentlemen who enjoy Places now, were possessed of them so long ago as the Year 1721. he is pleased to acquaint us, that the Losses of our Merchants were in 1726 the PRETENDED CAUSE of sending out two mighty Fleets to protect them; and tho' he adds, 'That the Sufferings of our Merchants were then aggravated to the highest Pitch, in order to colour other Motives;' he neither informs us of the real Cause of sending those Fleets, nor of the other Motives which this Aggravation of our Merchants Sufferings was contrived to colour.

THE Treaty of Hanover having been concluded while some Gentlemen were in Place, who, in the Words of this Author's Lamentations, are in Place still, it must of course be condemn'd, p. 9. though he is so much at a Loss what to blame in it, that he calls in the Vienna Alliance for no visible Cause whatever, unless it be to prove its being a better Treaty than that of Hanover, as it was not made by Gentlemen who are still in Place; the Duke de Richemont having remov'd that Objection to his Conduct soon after the Treaty of Vienna was ratified — Next to this, p. 10. follows an Attempt to vindicate the 8th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht from the Difficulties it has brought upon this Nation, and which can never redound to the Honour of this Writer, nor the new-made Patriots of the present Time; it being sufficiently known to all who are acquainted with the political Interests of this Nation, that many of the Hardships under which the present Administration has labour'd, were the immediate Effects the Malconduct of those who have employ'd all their Arts to throw the Mischiefs they have occasion'd upon those who have taken the only eligible Means to avoid the bad Consequences which, without the utmost Diligence and Attention to our true Interests in the present Ministry, must inevitably have followed them.

THIS Writer accuses the Convention, p. 11, 12 on an Occasion very extraordinary, viz. for not omitting, in the Recital of ALL our former Treaties, &c. with Spain, an Act signed at Pardo in 1728, and the Reason alleg'd for the Necessity of having this particular Act omitted is, that the Expression of, That Usage and Regulation stipulated between both Parties by Treaties antecedent to the Year 1725. because, says he, the Words Usage and REGULATION are left for the Spaniards to cavil at: — Whereas it might, I apprehend, with much more Propriety be said, that they are left for the English to VISIT UPON: — Besides, a little Attention to the Sense of the Sentence must have convinced him, that the Words Usage and Regulation in this Place cannot possibly admit of any Cavil on the Side either of Great Britain or Spain, since they only REFER to Treaties antecedent to the Year 1725. which would, I presume, have been of equal Force had this Act of Pardo been omitted; so very far are these Words from furnishing the Spaniards with an Handle to justify their late Proceedings, as this Author asserts.

I do not know what he means by saying, p. 12. that all possible Endeavours, and p. 23. that every Artifice were employ'd to prevent the Merchants from petitioning the Parliaments: — for had any Artifice been used on this Occasion, we should, doubtless, have heard of it, — perhaps in the Form of an Affidavit.

Of equal Validity with the foregoing, is his affirming, that the Merchants were brow-beaten, and treated

with the utmost Scurrility by the Ministerial Writers; the only Ground for what he says upon this Head being no more than an Assertion, that some who strove to have themselves included in the Number of injured Merchants, were not in reality to be considered in that Light, their Losses having been occasion'd by carrying on a Trade they know to be illicit, and which, consequently, depriv'd them of just Cause of Complaint; — which was no more than the repeated Sentiments of the Merchants themselves, with regard to several who solicited to have their Losses added to the general Estimate.

THE Treaty of SEVILLE comes next to be consider'd; on which Occasion he takes an Opportunity to lay Abuse to the Charge of the Author of Observations upon that Treaty; and tells us, that tho' those Observations received two Answers, yet 'his Concern for the Merchants and the Honour of the Nation, p. 15. make it necessary to consider that Treaty, and the Observations upon it, yet farther;' — in the Execution of which he is so very tedious and trifling, that were it not obvious who he aims at in all he says upon this Head, it would be difficult to conceive how he kept awake while he was handling it. And this long, insipid Detail must appear still more ridiculous, when it is consider'd, that were we even to suppose the Treaty of Seville as deficient of the Purposes intended by it as he would have it thought, all that can possibly be infer'd from thence would be the greater Necessity for the Negotiations which have been subsequent to that Treaty.

As a Proof that nothing had been done to prevent the Depredations of the Spaniards, he cites in Address to his Majesty, desiring the CONTINUANCE of his Royal Endeavours to prevent those Depredations, p. 18. and p. 19. to evince that the King of Spain's Instructions to his Governors in the West-Indies was not properly express'd for the Purposes intended, he very gravely tells us, 'the Terms of it corresponded too well with what that Court had declared in 1726.' and there is something still more absurd in his asserting, p. 20. 'That for our Ministers to accept a Declaration from his Catholic Majesty, that all Privateers which shall be fitted out to prevent contraband Trade, pursuant to the Laws and Ordinances of the Indies, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DEROGATED FROM BY THE TREATIES, shall be obliged to give Security, &c. is to authenticate the Laws and Ordinances of the Indies!' — it being notorious, from the Words, as he cited them, that all Laws and Ordinances of the Indies which have been derogated from by Treaties, are excluded; and to say, p. 21. that these Laws and Ordinances clash with the Treaties which are allowed to derogate from them, is as ridiculous to assert, that it was on them the Injuries of our Merchants were founded.

THIS Writer gives himself a Liberty of asserting whatever seems necessary to support what he undertakes to prove, without the least Ceremony or Reserve; in pursuance of which Method, he assures us, p. 23. that last Season the Disquisition into our Rights of Free Traffick to America, was in some Places prevented, and in others sufficiently laboured against: — Though every-body must know, that there never was any Enquiry more publicly carried on, more universally approved, and more cheerfully assisted.

I shall in my next conclude these Remarks, and am, in the mean Time,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

ALG. SIDNEY.

HOME PORTS.

Leish, Feb. 24. Arrived the Adam, George Paris, from Rotterdam.

Bristol, March 3. Came in since our last, the Hamburg Merchant, Manfong, from Bremen; and the Squirrel, Dyke, from Carolina.

Arrived at Carolina, the George and William, Brown, from Bristol.

The Salome, James New, bound from New York, was lately lost on the Nais Sand; but the Men were all saved.

Falmouth, March 1. Yesterday arrived the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Lisbon. Sailed the Eagle.

Eagle Pocket, Masterman, for the Groyne. Remain the Prince Frederick for Lisbon, and the Townsend for the Groyne.

Pool, March 3. Since my last sailed the Orange, Bennett, of and for Chester; the Elizabeth, Howard, of Colchester for Liverpool; and the Mayflower, Minter, of and for Folkestone. Came in the John and Thomas, Henning; the Martha, Nickless; the John and Elizabeth, Wills; and the George, Peat, all from London. Wind S. E.

Cowes, March 3. On the 28th ult. sailed the Europa, Wilson, for Africa; the Volantier, Bassnet, for Montserrat; the Neprune, Boyd, for Antigua; the Ann, Hill; the Rogers, Glover; the Upton, Spencer; and the Success, Spencer, for Maryland; the George, Sharpe, for Barbados; the Gordon, Crawford; the Ellis, Nown; and the Prospect, Bowers, for Jamaica; the Agnis and Betty, Breame, for Philadelphia; the Bethulia, Collins; and the Houghton, Hancock, for Lisbon; the Tring, Dornford, for Oporto; the Charming Molly, Powell, for Bourdeaux; the Richard and Mary, Combes, for Figueres; the Plaster, Man, for Havre; the Don Carlos, Clark, for the Canaries; and the Priscilla, Brown, for Gibraltar, all from London; the Ann, Haynes, for Alicant from Colchester; the Eleanor, Roche, of and for Dublin; the Henry and Mary, Drury, of and from Hull for Lisbon; the Sarah, Green, from Havre for Milford; the Jane, Kellie, from Berwick for Bourdeaux; the Mary, St. Loe, for Havre; the Swallow, Player; the James, Major, the Hampshire, Jolliffe; and the Owners Goodwill, Perry, for Rouen: On the 1st instant came in the Micajah and Phillip, Waffe, for Virginia; the Charming Molly, Sergeant, for Maryland; the Young Nancy, Purier, for Africa, all from London; the William and Lydia, Millet, for Gibraltar; the Success, Townsend, for Corunna, both from Portsmouth; the Catherine, Morris, from Southampton for Dublin; and the Grinstead, Howell, of and from Shoreham for Havre: On the 1st sailed the Fortune, Lefebvre, of and from Dunkirk for Lisbon; the Sally, Bolling; and the Hawell, Booth, both for Virginia; the Olive Branch, Fullerton, for Cork and Antigua; the Montserrat Merchant, Cooper, for Montserrat; the Mary, Lyon, for Lisbon; the Princess of Orange, Ure, for Dublin; the Success, Redmond, for Montserrat, all from London; the Concord, Kennier, from Yarmouth for Marfeilles; the Young Sarah, Huntsman, of and from Bremen for Bourdeaux: On the 2d came in the Gooch, Friend; the Whitaker, Whiting; and the Industry, Turner, for Virginia; and the Mary, Turner, for Cadiz from London; the Furl, Ayling, of and from Shoreham for Havre. Sailed the Catherine, Morris, from Southampton for Dublin; and the Greenstead, Howell, from Shoreham for Havre. Wind East. All the Ships outward bound are failed out of this Road, an Account of them in my next, which failed this Day.

Southampton, March 3. Since my last arrived the John and Diana, Watson, from Rotterdam for Yarmouth. Sailed the Martler, Martin, of Southampton for Nantz; the Hopewell, Reed, for Nantz; and the Mary Ann, Barthelot, of and for St. Malo. Wind S. E. by S.

Portsmouth, March 4. Yesterday failed the Catherine Sloop, Morris, for Dublin with Flower.

Deal, March 4. Wind S. W. Remain the two Dutch Ships for East India. Came down the Elliot, Pain, for the Streights; and the Ann, Colby, for France and Jamaica.

Gravesend, March 4. Passed by the Minny, Eaves, from Cadiz; the Three Friends, Poverly, from the Streights; and the Tower, Beach, from Seville.

L O N D O N.

The Dragon Man of War, Capt. Barnett, failed from Lisbon the 27th of January last for the Streights.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Charles Frewen, Esq; to be Brunswick Herald at Bath.

Last Sunday a Man was found robb'd and murder'd in the Field between St. Mary Le Bone and the New Burying-Ground.

Last Saturday the Assizes ended at Hertford, when James Dockeril receiv'd Sentence of Death for Horse-stealing, but was reprie'd before the Judges left the Town.

On Saturday Night last a Gentleman well dress'd was robb'd by Two Foot-Pads near the Brick Kilns in Paddington Fields, who took from him 6 Guineas and used him in a barbarous Manner, and made off.

The same Day a Prisoner who was confin'd for Debt in the Queen's Ward in the Marshalsea Prison,

Southwark, cut his Throat in so terrible a Manner, that he soon after expir'd.

On Saturday Night last a Cheesmonger's Shop, the Corner of the Seven Dials in Queen-street, was attempted to be broke open by a Gang of Thieves; but being overheard by an opposite Neighbour, they were obliged to make off without their Booty: But out of Revenge broke his Windows to Pieces with Stones, and behav'd in that insolent and audacious Manner for at least an Hour, no Watchman offering to secure or molest them.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Duncan Urquhart, Esq; Member of Parliament for Stafford, and Captain in General Grove's Regiment at Gibraltar, to be Captain of a Company in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	07 01	07 33

Bank Stock 144 1-half, 144 1-4th. India 170 1-half, 170. South Sea 101, 100 3-4ths. Old Annuity 113 1-4th to 1-8th. New ditto 110 1-half, 3-4th, 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 104 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109. Five per Cent. ditto 92 1-half. Royal Assurance 104 1-4th. London Assurance 13 1-4th to 1-half. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 61. 14s. to 11s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 21. 10s. Premium. Bank Circulation 21. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 Prem. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half.

Lottery-Office, March 5, 1738.

THE Managers appointed by Act of Parliament to take in the Tickets of the Bridge Lottery, Anno 1737, and to deliver out Certificates in lieu thereof, payable by the Cashiers of the Bank, finding that, notwithstanding the several Notices by them given for bringing in Tickets to be enter'd, great Numbers are yet outstanding, do give this further Notice, that the 15th Day of March Instant, is the last Day appointed by Act of Parliament for taking in Tickets, and delivering out Certificates; and for this Purpose, daily Attendance will be continued to be given at their Office near the Exchequer.

Custom-House, London, Feb. 27. 1738.

THE Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs do hereby give Notice, That on Tuesday the 13th of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to Sale, at the Custom-House at Shoreham in Sussex, upwards of One hundred Half-Ankers of Brandy, clear of all Duties, the same being condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer. The said Brandy may be view'd and tasted till the Time of Sale at the Custom-House at Shoreham, and Allotments of the Sale may be had at the Custom-Houses in Shoreham, Chichester, Arundel and Newhaven, and at the Secretary's-Office in the Custom-House, London.

To be SOLD.

FINE New Gorgona Anchovies, just Imported, in large Barrels, at 2s. per Barrel. To be seen opposite the Custom-House in Thames-street, next Door to the Shovel Ale-House. Each Barrel contains 24 lb. of Fish.

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Printed for A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand.

This Day is Published,

(Printed for T. COOPER in Pater-noster-Row)

THE Proceedings at the Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of London and County of Middlesex, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th February, before the Right Hon. MICHAEL PEARCE, Esq. Lord Mayor of the City of London, Mr Justice PEARCE, Baron Carter, Mr Justice Fortescue, Mr Sergeant Urin, &c.

Containing the Trials at large of

1. 2. 3. Peregrine Audley, James Lawlor, and James Leonard, for several Street Robberies.

4. 5. 6. Edward Campbell, Abby Johnson, and Henry Johnson, for several Burglaries and Felonies.

7. William Udall, for several Robberies on the Highway.

Of which Facts the above Prisoners were convicted and received Sentence of Death.

Likewise the remarkable Trials of

George Haggis, for a Rape on Sarah Main, and Thomas Gibbons and Richard Keeble for assisting the said Haggis in committing the said Rape. With many others.

N. B. The whole Trials being now carefully taken in Short Hand, and published in such a Manner as to be of Use as well as Entertainment, several Gentlemen of the Law have requested to have them on a better Paper; to oblige whom there are now printed a small Number of this and the former Sessions on a much larger and finer Paper. And render them still more acceptable, to such as are desirous of preserving Sets, an Index will be added at the End of the Year.

This Day is to be Sold,

And to continue all the Month of March,

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